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WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House and Ebbitt The bill to smash industries and protect trusts is now in the hands of a conference

ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot.

After all, Debs was not a bigger man than the Fourth of July, as thousands of celebrations proved.

Providence furnished a day so perfect yesterday that Debs could only dim it a little about the edges.

The Sentinel is nearing that state of agitation in which it once said of the Supreme Court of Indisna, "D-n their cowardly souls.'

Much personal hatred of Governor Matthews bath driven the editor of the Sentinel mad. He no longer knows where he is at on any public question.

Debs stopped thousands of people from coming to Indianapolis yesterday to se the attractions, particularly those who were interested in the veteran picnic.

Thousands of homes in Indianapolis were decorated with national colors yesterday some profusely, and all in that spirit of patriotism which means first obedience to

The total public debt on July 1 was \$899,-313,381, against \$838,969,476 on July 1, 1893, an increase during the year of more than \$60,-000,000. Was this what the people voted for

It is but just to say that some of the few readers of the morning Anarchist, formerly known as the Sentinel, are respectable, lawabiding people, and are nowise in sympathy with the inflammatory utterances of that sheet.

Americans are a tolerant and long-suffering people. In any other country the ap pearance of an incendiary article like that in the Sentinel yesterday would have been followed by the casting of the writer into jail before night.

Tammany levies blackmail on the business of New York and the Democratic tariff tinkers levy blackmail on the business of the country. One exempts its special favorites and the other exempts the trusts. Where is the difference?

There is no great loss without some small gain; if Debs and the lawlessness which that person has inspired are the cause of much loss, they afforded texts for a good deal of talk which will last much longer than the average Fourth of July oration.

An Eastern mugwump organ remarks that "a curious fact about the Illinois Democratic convention was that Governor Altgeld received a more emphatic indorsement than President Cleveland." That was nec essary in order to insure the nomination of a mugwump for United States Senator.

It is not often that a public man strikes a keynote more distinctly than Senator Davis, of Minnesota, did in his stirring and patriotic reply to a request that he would vote to encourage lawlessness. He will be remembered for that ringing telegram as General Dix was for his famous "If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot."

Thirty years ago the stars and stripes was the emblem which stood for the au thority of the federal government and for the establishment of freedom and law throughout the land. It was displayed from more thousands of homes yesterday than ever before on Independence day to proclaim that more people believe in the social order of which it is the trade mark.

The strike has been well handled in this city. 'It is true the situation has not been very serious or threatening, but it has been sufficiently so to require thorough preparation and vigilant care on the part of the authorities, and these have not been lacking. On no previous occasion when violence has been threatened or apprehended has the situation been so capably handled.

Debs and his followers would like to have the public believe that they believe there are not enough men to take their places and do their work in the railway service. Perhaps this is true, but if Debs and his A. R. U. would step off the right of way and go fishing for a few days the truth or falsity of the statement would be made plain. If Debs and his organization will do this, and men to do their work do not appear, the railway managers will be very

glad to recall the fishermen. Dictator Debs is reported as saying that a settlement of the strike on a basis satisfactory to all concerned will be made by Saturday. If this means that the railroad managers are going to back down or yield anything to the demands of the strikers it will be a most unsatisfactory conclusion of the controversy. It will be a great misfortune for the country if the present strike is ended without a definite settlement of question whether organized bodies up railread

men

travel and traffic and inflict irreparable damage on business with punity. Those who have done this thing have perpetrated a great outrage on the public, and the railroad managers have no right to condone or compromise it. There will never be a better time than the present to settle the question whether the entire people are greater than a class, and whether we have a government of law or mobocracy. There should be no compromise with Debsism.

SUCCESSFUL FINANCIERING.

While in New York, last week, Controller Trusler placed the last bonds of the city which will fall due for a year, thus closing one of the most successful negotiations of the city's securities to be found in its records. During 1892 his predecessor, due largely to the plotting of men in his own party, failed to complete the negotiation of a \$621,000 loan at 4 per cent. The matter drifted along until April, 1893, when bids were called for a 4 per cent, loan to redeem \$621,000 7.30 bonds maturing July 1. When the bids were opened it was found that it would be much better to place the bonds at 41/2 per cent. Consequently, none of the bids were accepted, a proposal for a 41/2 per cent. bond was briefly advertised, and the bid of Stanton & Coffin accepted. Upon the deposit of a certified check with Mr. Frenzel for \$31,000, the contract was made and the bonds were prepared. The bidders found that they could not sell the securities, but they found a pretext which the court held sufficient for the return of the check to the bankers, so that what was an asset in the last report of ex-Controller Woollen became a bill of costs in the United States court.

When the Sullivan regime went out \$600,-000 of the bonds of the city had been in default nearly four months, and over \$400,-000 more were due early in the year. After some negotiation, a New York financial house consented to induce the holders of the city's overdue and defaulted 7.30 bonds to carry them along a year at some cost to the city. Financial papers in New York had heralded the default of the city of Indianapolis to the world of investors, and those timid lenders who purchase municipal securities had written against this city the ominous words "in default," which to them is little better than "repudiated." When Mayor Denny and Controller Trusler came in, the prospect for placing \$600,000 of defaulted bonds and \$409,000 soon due was dubious. In the money markets the Controller was met with the report of smirched credit. So opposed to having the city get rid of paying 7.3 per cent. interest were some persons in the city that they wrote anonymous articles to New York financial papers of a very pessimistic tone. The Controller was urged to advertise a 41/2 per cent. bond, on the ground that such a bond, having once failed, it would be impossible to sell one at a lower rate of interest. Not accepting this advice, Controlter Truster advertised for bids for refunding \$109,500 7.30s falling due, at 4 per cent. These were taken by an Indianapolis house at par. He then asked for proposals for the \$600,000 of overdue bonds, and a home house negotiated them, paying \$10,187.50 premium. There then remained the \$309,000 which fell due July 1. These were sold in New York at a premium of \$9,930. Thus Controller Trusler has sold \$1,009,500 of 4 per cent. bonds for \$1,029,617.50, or \$20,117.50 more than their face. If he had adopted the advice of many friends, he would have put a 41/2 per cent, bond on the market; the annual interest on \$1,009,500 would be \$5,047.50 more than on the bonds sold, which, for thirty years, without counting interest, would amount to \$151,425. It this saving of \$5,047.50 a year were made a sinking fund and invested, it would go quite a ways toward redeeming the 4 per cents. when they shall fall due. By the transaction the annual interest account of the city has been

standing of Indianapolis. DEBS AS A LEGISLATOR.

reduced from \$73,693.50 to \$40,380 or \$33,331.50.

The negotiation now completed so suc-

cessfully in the face of so many serious

obstacles is one upon which the Controller

may be sincerely congratulated by the tax-

payers and those interested in the financial

Dictator Debs was a member of the Indiana Legislature of 1885, elected as Democrat and workingmen's candidate from Terre Haute. He wanted to be chairman of the committee on railroads, but failed to get that position. He was, however, made a member of the committee and chairman of the committee on corporations. He is remembered as a fussy member, remarkable more for his activity in trying to stir things up than for any achievement. As the Democratic member from Vigo county he was assigned by the Democratic caucus to the duty of placing Senator Voorhees in nomination for reelection. His speech on this occasion was highly eulogistic of Mr. Voorhees, who seemed to be Debs's beau ideal of a statesman. Following is an extract:

It cannot be expected that the people however intelligent and sincere, will al-ways secure for places of great responsibility men distinguished for talent, energy, courage and virtue, but such great and good fortune is often bestowed, and when obtained the people, if qualified to appreciate the blessing, will unite in a patriotic determination to perpetuate it. In the month of November, 1877. James D. Williams, then Governor of Indiana, appointed Daniel W. Voorhees as the successor of Oliver P. Morton, deceased, to represent Indiana in the United States Senate. The name and fame of Morton had filled the land. His great abilities had made him the leader of his party in the Senate. It was thought to be no ordinary responsibility to occupy the place made vacant by the death of Morton. It was deemed a herculean task to maintain the advanced position of the State, which the admirers of Mr. Morton claimed was due to his masterly powers, but, sir, I do but repeat the truth of history when say that, as soon as opportunity offered, Mr. Voorhees came to the front in speech which electrified the Nation by the profundity of its statesmanship, the majes-

ty of its grasp and the overwhelming power of its arguments and eloquence. There was a good deal more of this fulsome eulogy, and Mr. Voorhees was represented as the embodiment of all public and political virtues. The speech was not as flowery as the celebrated effort of Hon. J. H. Willard in nominating Voorhees on a later occasion, but the orator soared as high as his wings would carry him. He reached terra firma safely and remained there during the rest of the session, posing as a workingman and voting with the Democrats. A biographical sketch of him which has been going the rounds says "While in the Indiana Legislature he cured the passage of several laws in the

interest of labor." This is not true. The only acts passed by the Legislature of 1885 affecting labor were one amending the mechanics' lien law and one requiring corporations to pay their employes monthly, and the record does not show that Debs had anything to do with either of these acts except to vote for them.

Debs was a workingman once, but he had been in politics for some years before his election to the Legislature, serving as city clerk of Terre Haute, and since that time he has been employed as editor of a monthly publication in the dissemination of labor literature and in working up new organizations. In short, he has not been a workingman in the common acceptation of the term for nearly fifteen years past, having been for that length of time a politician, officeholder and agi-

A HUMILIATED STATESMAN. The attitude in which Senator Allen has been placed before the country by the Democratic Senators who secured his vote for the sugar schedule and the whisky tax makes him an object of general ridicule. For weeks the champions of the Whisky and Sugar trusts dickered with him for his support. The tariff debate was delayed because Allen "wanted the earth," but the earth Allen would have, so they permitted him to introduce amendments putting planed as well as sawed lumber and barbed wire upon the free list when the bill was in committee of the whole. This done, the Populist Senator was as solid for the trusts as Gorman, Brice or Voorhees. Two cents a pound added to the price of sugar, or more than a dollar a head for each of "my people," meaning the inhabitants of Nebraska, was of no account compared with the honor and power he would derive from advertising himself as the Senator who wrested free planed lumber and free barbed wire from the hundreds of thousands of American citizens engaged in these industries, whereby a few farmers might pay a little less for Canadían lumber and British fence wire.

When the bill got to the Senate Mr. Allen, when his name was called, first led the Democratic column as it imposed the burden of the Sugar Trust upon the people and transferred the tax on whisky into the pockets of the "millionaire monopolists" who control the production of spirits. These safe, a separate vote was called upon Mr. Allen's free fence wire, which had been adopted in committee of the whole. When the roll was called Mr. Allen led off, but, to his amazement, the Democratic host did not follow in solid phalanx, but a third of them or more voted with the Republicans, and the Allen amendment was defeated and the vision of the Allen glory vanished. The duty proposed by the finance committee on barbed wire stood.

To say that statesman Allen was angry is an inadequate description of the Senator's condition. He was furious, beside himself with rage as he beat the air with his long arms and tore it the his thunderous anathemas upon the Democrats who had tricked him before the country. He demanded explanation, and was blandly told that his barbed-wire amendment had not been sanctioned by the Democrats of the finance committee, and for that reason Democrats were under no obligation to vote for it. "But did you not vote for it in committee?" he shouted. They had, but at that stage of the game they had not dove-tailed the sugar schedule and the whisky tax into the bill, and wanted the Allen and Kyle votes. The services of the Populist Senators no longer needed, Senator Allen was shown how egregiously he had been tricked. While he shouted in rage the Senators who had tricked him smiled and the Republicans jeered. And now the people have the Sugar Trust burden to carry because two men who have been anathematizing monopolists as a business voted for it. Even to the last, when it was possible to kill the whole bill, Allen and Kyle sustained the measure. It will be a long time before the green-goods game which Brice, Gorman and Voorhees played upon Allen will be forgotten.

AN ANARCHISTIC YAWP.

The Sentinel's chronic hostility to the enforcement of law and hatred of the judiclary has broken out again. It is never dormant for a great length of time. A few years ago, when the Supreme Court rendered a decision in a quasi-political case contrary to its wishes, it attacked the court in an editorial of which "Damn their cowardly souls" was the first sentence and keynote. When a movement was started for the pardon of the Chicago Anarchists it said editorially:

The men who were hanged and the men now in the Illinois penitentiary for the Haymarket crime were the victims of the most flagrant judicial outrage in the annals of this Republic. It was the mob spirit that convicted them. It was a jury of cowards and lickspittles that brought in the

It had not a word of approval for Gov. Matthews in calling out the militia to suppress violence during the recent coal-miners' strike, but it declared that "the people of Indiana have no occasion for self-glorification in the suppression of these troubles

by armed force." The latest outbreak of this apologist for lawlessness and defender of anarchy is directed against the judiciary. "In the present disturbed condition of affairs," it says, 'federal judges seem to be running a race to see which of them can best serve the interest of corporations whose employes are engaged in a strike for what they seem to believe honestly is their due." The specifications under this charge are that Judge Woods recently went from this city to Chicago to add the weight of his decision to that of the district judge in a question of vital importance growing out of the strike, and that Judge Baker has expressed himself off the bench in regard to the possibility of a certain construction of the law. For these acts the judges are virtually charged with corruption in favoring corporations at the expense of individuals and the rich at the expense of the poor. "It is such conduct on the part of the judiciary," says the Sentinel, "such fawning and cringing before the great corporate interests of the country that is weakening its influence with the masses. Time was when the courts were the resuge of the poor and oppressed. Time now is when, in a conflict between the oppressor and the oppressed. judgment for the former is rendered in ad-

vance." Nothing more incendiary taan this has appeared in any American newspaper unless it may be in some Anarchist organ that does not come under the Journal's notice. It breathes the very spirit that shouted "Damn their cowardly souls" at the Supreme Court, and which denounced the jurors that convicted the Chicago Anarchists as "cowards and lickspittles."

Intelligent men will not be deceived by this attack upon the judiciary. The pretense that it is in the interest of a pure administration of law is false. It is in the interest of lawlessness. Judge Woods went to Chicago because his presence there was demanded by a grave public crisis, and his going was no indication of how he would decide the pending motion. Judge Baker's remarks were in the interest of law and order and in the line of judicial precedents. Their action and that of the federal judiciary generally should be commended rather than condemned, and no doubt it is by all except sympathizers with lawlessness and anarchy.

If the Sentinel really must work off its venom on somebody it should attack the administration at Washington. Every phase of the present strike has been made the subject of Cabinet discussion. Whatever may be said of Attorney-general Olney nobody denies that he is a good lawyer. Secretary Gresham is an ex-judge and the President himself is a lawyer by profession. He and his Cabinet are a unit in regard to the legal aspects of the case. The Attorney-general has been in close communication with district attorneys and marshals, and while it is not to be supposed that there has been any attempt to dictate the action of courts, it is evident there is a perfect understanding between them and the executive branch of the government. Not a step has been taken by any of the federal authorities that has not been practically dictated by Mr. Cleveland and his Cabinet. When the Sentinel attacks the judiciary it attacks the administration, which, for the time being, is the govern-

In the recent swallowing of the Memphis Appeal-Avalanche by the Memphis Commercial there was necessarily a considerable shifting about of the attaches of the two papers, but it will gratify the many Indianapolis friends of Mr. G. C. Matthews, managing editor of the Appeal-Avalanche, to learn that he will hold the same position on the new paper. Mr. Matthews's long experience has made him so accomplished and valuable a newspaper man and has given him so secure a standing that the consolidated paper cannot well afford to do without his services. The new journalistic combination will be known as the Commercial-Appeal, which, in the way of double-headed monstrosities, is even a triffe worse than the Globe-Democrat.

Mr. Robert Groff writes the Journal that he never pledged himself in any of his numerous canvass speeches to stand by the nomination, and that he will undertake to prove those guilty of perjury who will so affirm. The Journal can do what it has said in that matter, but if Mr. Groff desires to have it understood that he was most assiduous in going to Republican club meetings and asking support while making a mental reservation not to support a nomination which was as fairly made as that of Mr. Shilling the Journal cannot object.

The Journal was correct in saying that the law does not prescribe any dimensions for the American flag. The army regulation on the subject is official so far as that goes, and binding on the army as long as it is in force, but it is not in the laws, and can be changed without an act of Congress.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: In speaking to one in this country would it be proper to say "I will bring this parcel to England" or "I will take this parcel to England?" Would not either be correct, and why? SUBSCRIBER. "I will take this parcel to England" is correct. The reason why "bring" is not permissible is set forth clearly in the following excerpt from Richard Grant White's "Words and Their Uses": "Bring expresses motion toward, not away. A boy is properly told to take his books to school

and to bring them home. But at school he may correctly say, 'I' did not bring my books.' Fetch expresses a double motionfirst from and then toward the speaker. Thus a gardener may say to his helper, 'Go and bring me yonder rake;' but he might better say 'Fetch me yonder rake,' i. e., go and bring it. And so we find in our English Bible (Acts xxviii, 13), 'And from thence we fetched a compass;' i. e., we went out, around and back, making a circuit. The distinction between bring and fetch is very sharply drawn in the following passage (I Kings xvii, 11): "And as she was going to fetch it he called to her and said, bring me, I pray thee, a morsel of bread.' From the usage of these words there is no justifiable variation."

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

The Sneer of a Plutocrat. "Have any luck fishing?"

"Yes, indeed. Caught all kinds of fish except suckers. I guess they were out on a strike."

An Unpatriotic Sire.

"Did your daddy give you any fireworks fer de Fourt'?" "Naw. He tole me to butt me head agin de lamp post an' I could see all kinds of

stars, an' dey'd be all me own, toe." Chappie's Attitude. He strolls through the street looking per-

And serene in his fraction of mind; The only tie-up that can agitate him Is a necktie that crawls up behind. At the Bar.

"Which will you take?" asked Yabsley. "Beg pardon," replied Mudge, "but I think you are a little ungrammatical. You should say 'what will you take?' " "No. I shouldn't. It is a dead sure thing that you will take either rye or bourbon."

THOUGHTS ABOUT THE STRIKE. A strike never did and never can accom-

plish good .- Terence V. Powderly. The strikers are afraid to take their cases to the courts, but the courts may get hold of them all the same .-- New York Adver-

People in general deserve inconvenience

as long as they lazily abstain from all care of public interests until a strike occurs. -Northwestern Christian Advocate. The tie-up of the Western railroads means decreased earnings for the railroads in every direction and less work for railroad men.-Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

If Sam Jones and his family are in a row, why, on this account, should every other family in the city get one another by the ears? Let the Jones crowd fight it out, and let the rest of us mind our own business.-Western Christian Advocate.

There are many things that should be reformed in this land. But the first thing that has to be done, in order to gain that reform, is to make it plain that no man or set of men can seize the power to oppress this country by paralyzing its industries or nullifying its laws.-Pittsburg Dis-

The present strike must fail, because t is at war with the laws of both State and Union; because it assails the unquestioned right of citizens to be employed

when they shall choose to accept labor, and because it unsettles the whole travel and commerce of the continent.-Philadelphia

If law and order and common sense are to triumph, as assuredly they must, the American Railway Union may continue to exist, as no one objects to its existence on rational and conservative lines, but the machinery which it has set up for the intimidation of capital, the terrorization of the country and even defiance of the authority of the government will have to be abandoned.-Washington Post.

The highest function of government is to protect the innocent from the guilty; and every man who attempts to interrupt public traffic and locomotion as a means of redressing his private grievances is a public enemy and an Anarchist, and should be treated accordingly. This is a simple and fundamental principle, without which personal liberty and free government could not exist .- Philadelphia Record.

The law should not be too nice or particular in drawing an indictment against such a wholesale scoundrel as this fellow Debs. It should find a ready, certain way to bring him to book, and to make an example of him such as would deter all of his sort from defying the public, setting the law aside and bringing disgrace upon organized labor. Such knaves should be whipped at the cart's tail.--Philadelphia

The men of the American Railway Union and their sympathizers are assailing their dearest rights, and they, too, will know it, although with them it may be when it is too late. By their disorderly appeal to force, however meritorious their cause, they strike at the liberty which is their only safeguard against injustice. However important it may be to them to crush Pullman, it is not worth the sacrifice they are making .- Detroit Tribune.

THE INDIANA PRESS.

The cause that requires the breaking of the laws, is not a good one.-Warsaw

The consensus of public opinion is that the strike of the railroad men now on is ill advised, irrational and senseless.-Crawfordsville Journal. The first duty of the hour is to re-estab-

lish the reign of the law and the authority of the government formed by the whole people.-Rushville Republican. Of all the silly strikes on record, the sympathetic strike is the worst. The late miners' strike and the present Pullman strike are two of a kind.—Greencastle Ban-

By striking at this time the men will use up what savings they have, and when business improves and the Pullman company restores wages these men will not "be in

it."-Evansville Standard. This country can never be free as long as any class is powerful enough to violate its laws, and a government that is not strong enough to control the people is no government.-Marion Chronicle

Some people claim that the strike now on

hands is a strike between capital and labor. The only arswer to such a declaration is that it is not true. It is a strike between law and anarchy, and law must prevail. -Muncie Times. The remark of Debs that failure of the strike he has inaugurated would mean the

destruction of labor organizations is noth-

ing but the mouthing of a demagogue. He

is himself doing more to disrupt organized labor than all other causes combined .- New Albany Tribune. How any body of American workingmen can voluntarily surrender their self-control and the control of their business affairs to a single individual, even if he b a man of sound judgment, which Debs

not, is the most inexplicable problem of

the times.-Richmond Palladium. Organized labor should be encouraged so long as it obeys the law and respects the rights of others; but anarchy is as much the enemy of civilization when it comes from organization and deliberation, as from the spontaneous bitterness of a depraved and disorganized mob.-Richmond Item.

Strikes cost each side more than it is possible for either to gain, and hence in a purely business view they should cease. Let courts of arbitration be established which shall hear evidence and decide between the employer and the employe, and let such decision be made final.-Richmond

The position of the Pullman strikers is that the right exists to force action of that kind for the benefit of employes, and that the consideration of profit or loss to the employer has nothing to do with the case. A strike based upon the contention that an employer is bound to do business whether he wants to or not is certainly a novelty, to say the least.-Shelby Repub-

A. G. Fosdyke, representing Attorneygeneral Green Smith, has collected all the funds due the State from township and school trustees in Wabash county under the recent Supreme Court decision. officials reluctantly paid it over, but there was no alternative. It is stated that the amount of Smith's haul in Wabash county was less than \$4,000, of which as his fee he retains \$1,000.-Wabash Plain Dealer.

If in the present instance the strikers had been reasonable they would have had the support of press and public in bringing Pullman to terms, but the folly of extending the crusade so that it involved all interests and crippled the business of the country destroyed every possibility of a winning contest for the men and will eventually result in leaving them in a far worse condition than when the trouble was first begun.-Lafayette Courier.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Sir Edwin Arnold said the other day that he heartily indorsed a remark once made by Chauncey M. Depew, "Fame depends on being civil to interviewers." "The Swinburne of the canteen" is what Conan Doyle calls Rudyard Kipling.

would be interesting to know what Swinburne thinks of the profane association of William Walsh, the last but one of those who defended Baltimore against the British invasion in 1814 is dead. He was fourteen

Marshal Cannobert, the French soldier, denies the report that he is about to publish his memoirs, much to the satisfaction of some people. The Marshal is in excellent health and carries his great age with ease. Second adventism seems to be reviving in many parts of Ohio. At Mineral Springs all business is suspended except the making of ascension robes. At West Union six

women with hypnotic powers are preaching

years old at the time, and was pressed into

service to mold bullets.

the second advent. The home of Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood is in Hoopeston, Ill., about three hours by rail from Chicago. The household is a small one, consisting of husband, wife and one small daughter, Hazel. Mrs. Catherwood was born and educated in Ohio. though her ancestry, like that of most Western folks, is Eastern and New England. She confesses to three weaknesses. old silver, fine, old prints, and-her type-

Sir Charles Russell, the new Lord Chief Justice of England, is an Irishman and a Roman Catholic. He breaks a long line of precedent in being the first member of the Church of Rome to attain his present exalted place since the days of the English reformation. Sir Charles is just sixty-one years old. He was made a Queen's Counsel in 1872, a member of Parliament in 1880 and Attorney-general in 1886. His salary as Lord Chief Justice is \$60,000 a year.

Search is being made at the present time in the cellars and dungeons of the famous Kremlin, at Moscow, for the library of Ivan the Terrible, which, it is believed, has been hidden somewhere in the great building since 1570. The library, it is said, contains extremely valuable Greek and Latin manuscripts which passed from the hands of the Byzantine Emperors to those of the Czars. It is believed that the manuscripts, if discovered, will clear up many dark and uncertain passages of history.

Paper telegraph poles are the latest development of the art of making paper useful. These poles are made of paper pulp, in which borax, tallow, etc., are mixed in small quantities. The pulp is cast in a mold, with a core in the center, forming a hollow rod of the desired length, the cross pleces being held by key-shaped wooden pieces driven in on either side of the pole. The paper poles are said to be lighter and stronger than those of wood, and to be unaffected by s'in, rain, dampness, or any of the other causes which shorten the life of a wooden pole.

He didn't quite meet the demands. He had wealth and refinement; he danced

He failed in society, truth we must tell;

But he couldn't learn how to shake hands. -Washington Star.

WEALERS CELEBRATE

Ludicrous and Spectacular Performance at Washington.

Carl Browne Disguises Himself as a Wounded Goddess of Liberty and

"Expires" in Front of the Capitol.

CROKER IN TAMMANY HALL

The Ex-Boss Appears at the Braves' Annual Celebration.

Letter from Senator Hill-Monument Dedication-Exercises at Woodstock -Mr. Stevenson to Southerners.

WASHINGTON, July 4.- The Coxey commonwealers went through the spectacular performance of burying the "Goddess of Liberty" in front of the Capitol to-day. It was the sequel of the demonstration of May 1, when, according to Coxey and Browne, liberty was mortally wounded and lingered until she expired on the Fourth of July. Captain Austin and a force of ten mounted and twenty-six unmounted policemen were on hand with two patrol wagons. A small crowd was attracted by the novel performance. The commonwealers marched four abreast, 246 strong, with many banners and devices. At their head rode Carl Browne, in a remarkable disguise. His beard had been removed and his face powdered. A wig of yellow hair fell to his waist. His arms were bare and powdered. A liberty cap was on his head and his body was wound with the emblematic garments of liberty. It was not intended that Browne should be known in the disguises and the name of the Goddess was announced as "Sarah Elkhart, an Egyptian." After parading through Pennsylvania avenue the army formed company front around Peace monument, where Goddess Browne delivered an apostrophe to the bronze goddess on the top of the Capitol. As he closed his address he flopped in a badly simulated swoon from his horse, and his comrades catching him, placed the pale-faced marshal in an impromptu hearse and laid him at full length with flags and crape over him. The hearse was inscribed "Liberty is Dead." The procession then moved away to Mulligan Hill, where the Goddess stepped from the hearse and the commonwealers closed the day with dancing and speeches.

The Fourth was celebrated very quietly here to-day. There were a half dozen celebrations by patriotic bodies of which the most interesting was conducted by the Sons of the American Revolution, which, under an escort by the Marine band and a detach-ment of the National Guard, marched to the foot of the Washington monument and held exercises there.

TAMMANY CELEBRATES.

Richard Croker Attends and Senator Hill Sends a Letter.

NEW YORK, July 4.-Tammany celebrated Independence day in its usual elaborate fashion. There were long talks by Senator Patrick Walsh and short talks by Congressmen Springer, of Illinois, Bailey, of Texas, Cummings, of New York, and Hayes, of Iowa, and several Democrats in private life. Mayor Gilroy, the grand sachem, presided. Richard Croker, just arrived from his transatlantic voyage, entered the hall soon after the speaking began and was accorded a reception befitting a big chief of the tribe of Tammany. Letters of regret were read from President Cleveland, Vice President Stevenson, Senator Hill, Governor Flower, Secretary Herbert and a host of others. In Senator Hill's letter occurs the follow-

ing paragraph: The country demands the exhibition of true statesmanship at this hour on the part of those administering the government; it demands their adhesion to wellestablished constitutional principles; it demands their maintenance of an honest and vigorous but patriotic partisanship, not in efforts to build up personal political factions by the distribution of official patronage, of punishing adversaries and rewarding sycophants, but by the broad and liberal policy of strengthening party organizations everywhere and encouraging devotion to correct principles of govern ment; it demands the adoption of a definite fiscal policy to prevent the government from longer drifting towards the rocks of financial chaos, and finally demands a foreign policy which extends

Celebration at Woodstock.

rather than to monarchies."

American sympathies to free republics

WOODSTOCK, Conn., July 4 .- The annual Fourth of July celebration at Roseland Park, the beautiful residence of Hon, Henry C. Bowen, which has become of national interest on account of the participation in the ceremonies of men of national repute, drew together a large and distinguished company to-day. The exercises began at 10 o'clock with an address of welcome by Congressman Russell, of Killingly. Prayer followed, and then came the singing of the "Flag" song, written by Mrs. Harriett Prescott Spofford, of Newburyport, Mass., by a chorus. Congressman J. H. Walker, of Worcester, Mass., then spoke at length on "Political Economy." President M. Woolsey Stryker, of Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., followed, speaking briefly on "The Duty of Enthusiasm." The reading of the poem, "The Coming Ameri-can," by the author, S. W. Foss, of Somerville, Mass., and music concluded the morning's programme.

Stevenson to Southerners. GREENSBORO, N. C., July 4.-Vice President Stevenson was the attraction at the Fourth of July celebration to-day on the historic battlefield of Guilford Courthouse. In closing his oration the Vice President said: "Thank God we are all citizens of a common country, with one flag, a common hsitory and a common destiny. Standing upon this historic spot, consecrated by the blood of heroes, we lift up our hearts in gratitude to God that He has been pleased to vouchsafe to our fathers and to us such a country. Under this flag we have in the largest degree liberty-not the license of the Anarchist, but liberty regulated by law. The sons of the heroes of King's Mountain and of Guilford can never forget that this flag is the symbol of constitutional liberty, the eternal symbol of 'an indivisible union of indestructible States.' * * Let him be accounted the common enemy who, whatever the pretext, would weaken the cords that bind together all States and sections of our common country in fraternal union.

MONUMENT DEDICATED.

Three - Hundred - Thousand - Dollar Structure at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., July 4.-The Cuyahoga soldiers' and sailors' monument, a typical American structure, an unconventional work of art, with an infinite variety of detail which breathes the atmosphere of war and betokens the most painstaking research, was dedicated to-day amidst the plaudits of thousands of enthusiastic people. The presence of Governor McKinley as president of the day, and of ex-Gov. Joseph B. Foraker and Hon. Virgie P. Kline as orators, made the occasion a memorable one to the people of northern Ohio. The monument is a unique and classic pile, located in Monumental square, and cost \$300,000. It is strictly American in design, commemorative of American deeds and triumphs in the var of the rebellion. stands overlooking the tremendous grand stand where the ceremonies of the day took place. Thousands of the pure, sweet voices of children united in singing songs of patriotism and loyalty, and bands of music played martial and inspiring airs. Following the dedicatory service a monster parade of military and civic organizations

Cornerstone Laid.

took place.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 4.- The cornerstone of the \$100,000 exposition building at the Illinois State fair grounds was laid this afternoon with -nposing ceremonies.